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ROOSEVELT GIVES REPORT NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

He Says Its First Consideration Is the People's Welfare—Approves of Its Actions in Regard to Unappropriated Coal Lands, Conservation of Natural Resources, Improvement of Waterways

National Conservation commission to tives. It reads, in part, as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a reort of the National Conservation Commission, together with the accompanying papers. This report, which is the and for forest protection outgrowth of the conference of govern- "We know now that or ors last May, was unanimously approv ed by the recent joint conference held in this city between the National Conservation Commission and governors of states, state conservation commissions, and conservation committees of great organizations of citizens. It is therefore in a peculiar sense representative of the whole nation and all its parts.

"With the statements and conclusions of this report I heartily concur, and I commend it to the thoughtful consideration both of the congress and of our people generally. It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety, and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest. It deserves, and should have, the widest possible distribution among the people.
"The facts set forth in this report

constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we, neglecting for a time, fore personal profit. if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national

plies as close an approximation to the pare with the knowledge and time available. The progress of our knowledge of this country will continually lead to more accurate Information and better use of the sources of national strength. But we can not defer action until complete accuracy in the estimates can be reached, because before that time many of our resources will be practically gone. It is not neces-sary that this inventory should be exact in every minute detail. It is essential that it should correctly describe the general situation; and that present inventory does. As it stands it is an irrefutable proof that the conservation of our resources is fundamental question before this nation, and that our first and greatest task is to set our house in order and begin to live within our means.

"The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people; and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, can not permanently exist save on a firm and lasting foundation material well-being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. After every possible allowhas been made, and when every hopeful indication has been given its full weight, the facts still give reason for grave concern. It would be un-worthy of our history and our intellagence, and disastrous to our future, to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to laugh them out of court. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill-considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interest is clear, that neither indifference and inertia, nor adverse private interests, shall be allowed to stand in the way

of the public good.
"The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years, and that by the middle of the present century perhaps one hundred and fifty million Americans, and by its end very many millions more, must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil. With the steady growth in population and the still more rapid increase in consumption our people will hereafter make greater and not less demands per capita upon all the natural reources for their livelihood, comfort, and convenience. It is high time to coming millions is like that of parents to their children, and that in wasting our resources we are wronging our

"We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but that the vast expenditures for waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation, Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland-waterway navigation that will result in givpeople the benefits for which they have paid but which they have not received. We knew now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less served, and that no good purpose can

forests still owned by the government, ful destruction of the forests in private hands. There are difference of opinion as to many public questions; but the American people stand nearly as a unit for waterway development

"We know now that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$300,000,000 a year There fore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before people will be in through state action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and vaste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

"I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the men, both in and out of the government service, who have prepared the first inventory of our natural resources. They have made it possible for this nation to take a great us to see that the greatest questions before us are not partisan questions. but questions upon which men of all parties and all shades of opinion may be united for the common good, side, the conservation of natural re-sources stands first. It is the bottom progress toward a condition in which the nation as a whole, and its citizens as individuals, will set national efficiency and the public welfare be-

"The policy of conservation is perhaps the most typical example of the general policies which this government has made peculiarly its own durexistence, progress and prosperity.

"This first inventory of natural resources prepared by the National Conment is to insure to all its citizens, servation Commission is undoubtedly now and hereafter, their rights to life, but the beginning of a series which liberty and the pursuit of happiness. now and hereafter, their rights to life, will be indispensable for dealing in-telligently with what we have. It sup-resources from which our children actual facts as it was possible to pre- hood, we reduce the capacity of our land to support a population, and so either degrade the standard of living or deprive the coming generations of their right to life on this continent. If we allow great industrial organizations to exercise unregulated control of the means of production and the necessaries of life. we deprive the Americans of today and of the future of industrial liberty, a right no less precious and vital than political freedom. Industrial liberty was a fruit or political liberty, and in turn has become one of its chief supports and exactly as we stand for political democracy so we must stand for industrial democracy.

'The rights to life and liberty are undamental and like other fundamental necessities, when once acquired, they are little dwelt upon. The right to the pursuit of happiness is the right whose presence or absence is most likely to be felt in daily life. In whatever it has accomplished, or failed to accomplish, the administration which is just drawing to a close I has at last seen clearly the fundamental need of freedom of opportunity for the right of every man to live his own life, provide for his family, and endeavor, according to his best abilities.

secure for himself and them a fair share good things of existence, should be subject to one limitation and to no other. The freedom of the individual should be limited only by the present and future rights, in terests, and needs of the other individuals who make up the community. We should do all in our power to de velop and protect individual liberty, individual initiative, but subject alpromoting the general good. When necessary, the private right must yield, under due process of law and with proper compensation, to the welfare of the commonwealth. The man who serves the community greatly should be greatly rewarded by community; as there is great inequality of service so there must be great inequality of reward; but no man and no set of men should be allowed to the game of competition with

loaded dice. "All this is simply good common sense. The underlying principle of conservation has been described as application of common sense to realize that our responsibility to the common problems for the common good. If the description is correct then conservation is the great fundamental basis for national efficiency. In this stage of the world's history to be fearless, to be just, and to be efficient are the three great requirements of national life. National efficiency is the result of natural resources vell handled, of freedom of opportunity for every man, and of the inherent capacity, trained ability, knowledge and will, collectively and individually

to use that opportunity. "This administration has achieved some things; it has sought but has not been able to achieve others; it has doubtless made mistakes; but all it has done or attempted has been in the single, consistent effort to secure and than one-fifth of them are being con- enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United

Washington, Jan. 22.-The Presi, tively small sums needed for the pro- what is good in our social system, and dent today submitted his report of the | tection, use, and improvement of all | we are striving toward this end when the Senate and House of Representa- and to enact laws to check the waste- bad. Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for oth-The rewards of common industry ers. thrift if the rewards for other, and on the

whole less valuable, qualities, are made too large, and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really, from the public standpoint, undesirable are permitted to become too large. Our aim is so far as possible to provide such conditions that there shall be equality of opportunity where there is equality of energy, fidelity, and intelligence; when there is a reasonable equality of opportunity the distribution of rewards will take care of itself.

"The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality The reason for the of opportunity. exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize oppor-We are fighting against priv-It was made unlawful for cor-Their work is helping porations to contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the Railroad-rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of oppor-tunity for all men affected by rail Among such questions, on the material | transportation; and that means all of

us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled, and the pressing danger round of the ladder on our upward of a coal famine averted, because we recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the peo ple, and that public intervention in the affairs of a public-service corpor ation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but on the contrary to be accepted as a duty and ex-ercised as a right by the government in the interest of all the people. efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our peo ple may follow in peace the great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts now being oursued by the government, fit in as parts of a consistent whole. "Our public-land policy has for its

aim the use of the public land so that it will promote local development by the settlement of home makers; the policy we champion is to serve all the people legitimately and openly, instead of permitting the lands to be con verted, illegitimately and under cover, to the private benefit of a tew. Our forest policy was established so that we might use the public forests for the permanent public good, instead of merely for temporary private gain. The reclamation act. which the desert parts of the public do-

that more Americans might have homes on the land. "These policies were enacted into law and have justified their enactment. Others have failed, so far, to reach the point of action. Among such is the attempt to secure public control of the open range and thus to convert its benefits to the use of the small man, who is the home maker, in every citizen. We have realized that stead of allowing it to be controlled by a few great cattle and sheep own

the general benefit, was passed

"The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the right to private gain, and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognized the controlling fact that while the employer usually has at stake no neore than his profit, the stake of the employe is a living for himself and his family.

"We are building the Panama canal; and this means that we are enways to the need of preserving and gaged in the giant engineering teat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public hands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal, for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the nrst steps toward the conservation of our natural resources, and the betterment, of country life, and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil, and to an education; for the civic responsibility and decency of every citizen; for prudent foresight in public matters, and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellowmen. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life; and we war sternly against wrongdoers of every grade. All these efforts are integral parts of the same attempt, the attemp to enthrone justice and righteous ness, to secure freedom of opportunity to all of our citizens, now and here after, and to set the ultimate interest of all of us above the tempo; ary interest of any individual, class, or group.

"The nation, its government, and its resources exist, first of all, for the at life-saving stations throughout the be met by failing to provide the rela- States. We are trying to conserve American citizen, whatever his creed, world.

race, or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, pro-vided only that he is a good citizen, ecognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation.

"The obligations, and not the rights of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged, not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how well he has done his duty as a citizen, and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of his service for the common good. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best

"The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together; and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense. The application of common sense to common problems for the common good, under the guidance of the principles upon which this republic was based, and by virtue of which it exists, spells perpetuity for the nation, civil and industrial liberty for its citizens, and freedom of yards district, since the government opportunity in the pursuit of happiness for the plain American, for whom this nation was founded, by whom it was preserved, and through whom alone it district attorney. can be perpetuated. Upon this platform-larger than party differences, higher than class prejudice, broader realizes that the common good stands

the statement of facts and principles, leaving the executive to recommend and principles inevitably lead. Accordingly, I call your attention to

BANKER HELD

Is Arrested in San Diego for Embezzlement of \$750,000 in Nevada

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 21.-Homer G. Taber, former president of the West Side bank of Los Angeles, for mer president of the Lincoln National bank of Searchlight, Nevada, and now president of the San Diego Bank & Trust company, was taken into custoday in San Diego this evening, ac cording to word received by the sheriff, and will be brought here and then taken to Pioche, the seat of Lincoln county, Nevada, to answer to nineteen main are converted to higher uses for indictments found by the grand jury and said to involve the embezzlement of approximately \$750,000 At the same time this afternoon that Taber was taken into custody, S. K. Williamson, formerly cashier of the West Side bank and cashier of the Lincoln National bank of Searchlight, was arrested in Pasadena and brought to this city and locked in the county jail.

> WHAT IS "CONTRABAND" ON THE HIGH SEAS

> London, Jan. 22.-Unless the various delegates settle their difficulties it is probable that the labors of the international naval conference will come to naught.

> Some of the delegates blame the Americans for the present situation. They aver that the Americans adopted a compromising attitude. It is understood that trouble has arisen over the definition of "contraband" and over the question of "continuous voy-

> The Americans hold that a neutral vessel carrying contraband is liable to seizure so long as she is on the high seas or in belligerent waters, as against the continental view that only warships actually engaged in blockading a port can seize such vessel While it is true that the Americans are holding to their views, the same can be said of some of the continen-

"DOC," MILK TESTER OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DEAD

Chicago, Jan 22 .- "Doc." the city's most reliable milk tester, is dead. "Doc was a cat. He belonged to

the health department. Whenever his chief wanted to be absolutely certain of a milk test, it is said, he called "Doc" into consulta-

"Doc" inadvertently went to sleep in the bottom of an elevator shaft and when the car came down his nine lives were crushed out.

COL. R. A. LYLE PLACED ON THE RETIRERD LIST

Washington, Jan. 22.-Col. R. Lyle of the ordnance department was placed on the retired list of the army vesterday on account of age, after for-

ty years' service. One of Col. Lyle's contributions to the government was the famous "Lyle lifesaving gun," which is used on ships

PEO-PLE ACTIVE

Resort to Burning Papers When Told They Would Be Investigated

Chicago, Jan. 22.-The Record-Herald today prints the following news

article Thousands of documents, some of which, it is said, would prove packing is located at Ogden, concerns guilty of rebating, have been burned by companies in the stock started its investigation into the affairs of Morris & Co., according to word received by the United States There was quick action on the par

of the authorities. men were hurrled to the stockyards to than any question of profit and loss-- learn what employes had sorted the there is room for every American who claims and burned the documents found in the files. It is proposed to subpoenae them before the grand jury. "The National Conservation com- The packers got word less than a week mission wisely confined its report to ago that the government's investiga Co., and that there was to be an inthe specific steps to which these facts outry concerning supposed rebates in other concerns. Almost immediately the office forces of certain concerns some of the larger features of the sit- which the government contemplated nation disclosed by the report, and to investigating, got busy with old books the action thereby clearly demanded and papers and there were several

In spite of this attempt to block the investigation, the federal authorities are planning to proceed with the inquiry. There still remain the files of the railroad companies which are available for the use of the tederal grand jury and which contain dupitcates of much of the correspondence on the matter of damage claims. There is no fear that the railroad companies will burn their records, for such action is forbidden by the law.

J. Ogden, Armour ridiculed the idea that any packing house of standing would resort to destroying its records though he admitted he has heard a rumor to the effect that there had been a few "fires" at the stockyards.

IN FEDERAL CONTROL

GREAT ACREAGE IN NEVADA AD-DED TO NATIONAL FOREST.

Headwaters of Owyhee, Bruneau and Salmon Rivers Protected by the President's Proclamation.

On January 20th President Roose velt signed a proclamation which added to the Humboldt national forest approximately 600,000 acres. This area is located in Elko county in portheastern Nevada, south and east of the Duck Valley Indian reservation, and adjoins the north end of the Independence division of the Humboldt forest. The area in question s commonly known as the "Bruneau

Many letters and petitions have been received favoring this addition and the forest service has been urged to assume control by a very large percentage of the ranchers, stockmen and miners interested in the country. The project also received the endorsement of United States Senator New-

The object of this portion of the Humboldt forest is to protect the timber and the water supply of the Owyhee, the Bruneau and the Salmon rivers, all of which are important tributaries of Snake river.

The waters of the Salmon are already being used in connection with large irrigation projects under the Carey act, located in Twin Falls county, Idaho. The waters of the Bruneau and Owyhee will undoubtedly be needed for similar purposes in the future. The Independence division of the Humboldt, including this addition, now contains practically the only timber in northeastern Nevada.

Although the timber cannot compare in quality with that of many other regions, it is indispensible to the settlers and mining camps of the region. Aside from the local supplies, lumber can be obtained only freighting from the Oregon Short Line or the Southern Pacific, a trip of about 100 miles in either case. To replace local fuel supplies, coal would have to be freighted from the nearest railroad point, as in the case of lumber. The timber on this addition thus stands in great need of protection from indiscriminate cutting and fires.

The addition includes a portion of the most highly valued summer sheep range in Nevada. This range has for years been badly overstocked, partly en account of the constant search of transient sheepmen for range which is not under restriction. Such unrestricted grazing is always accompanied by fires and seriously threatens the destruction of the existing timber, and also, of the brush cover, which is even more important than the large woody I growth for the protection of the water- ' company.

The control of grazing exercised by the forest service is calculated to prevent unnecessary damage to the range, while utilizing fully the yearly forage crop, and at the same time protecting actual settlers from undue encroachment upon their range

The total area of the Humboldt naional forest is now approximately 1, 160,000 acres.

Two other national forests are located in Nevada, the Toiyabe, with an area of 1,565,000 acres, and the Moapa, with an area of 345,000 acres The headquarters of these two forests are at Austin and Las Vegas, respectively.

Small portions of three other for ests, which lie mainly in California, project over the state line into Neva-These are the Inyo, Mono and The total forest area in Nevada 1s

now approximately 3,190,000 acres. The Humboldt forest is administer ed by Supervisor C. S. Tremewan. whose headquarters are at Elko. The forests which lie wholly in Ne vada are under the supervision of the

central office of District No. 4, which

VILLAGES WIPED

TempestandEarthquake Visits Northern Morocco

Ceuta, Morocco, Jan. 22.-A terrific tempest accompanied by a torrential downpour of rain, raged for five hours last night over northern Morocco. There were no casualties in Ceuta, but reports brought in by native runners from the Phmara territory declare that several small villages have been overwhelmed and many persons killed or injured

Several American colliers and supply ships are anchored in Negro Bay, between Ceuta and Tetuan, awaiting the arrival of the American battleships. No damage to these vessels has been reported. It is impossible to as-certain whether the landslides to the necessity. south are due to earthquakes or to inundation. The lower portion of the town of Ceuta was inundated.

do, the agitation of reform and the change in party power. It came into

The foregoing communication cornight from Tetuan saying a severe pearance in Missouri. For the first earthquake shock in the region south were reported killed or injured.

They are about twenty miles apart, one to the north and the other south of Negro Bay where the American battleships now in the Mediterranean are to rendezvous, prior to sailing to Hampton Roads on the last lap of their round-the-world cruise.

LABOR LEADERS WILL NOT ASK FOR CLEMENCY

Washington, Jan. 22 .- "We have not asked and will not ask for clemency. and we hope our friends will not urge us to pursue such a course. To ask pardon would render useless all the trials and sacrifices which our men of labor and our friends in all walks of life have endured that the rights and liberties of our people might be restored. Such a pardon would only leave the whole case in confusion, and it would have to be fought over again from the beginning.

This is the language used in a statement signed by Messrs, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the current number of the American Federationist, in formal protests against the action of Justice Wright in sentencing them to imprisonment for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range case December 23.

Samuel Gompers heads the state-"Jadge Wright's Denial of Free Speech and Free Press," and he declares "we will not 'bate' a single

word or take a letter back." Mr. Gompers refers to the "Intemperate and viadictive spirit displayed by the justice," and to "this tirade of judicial abuse and misrepresentation in a separate statement, but he joins with Messrs, Mitchell and Morrison in/ declaring that they would not "enter into competition with the honorable court in the use of invective, rancor or scathing denunciation," and that they should protest "against the court's unprecedented and unwarranted flagillation of the cause and the people we have the honor to repre

That the trio of labor leaders fully understand the responsibility they assume in making their statements, is shown by their declaration that even though they may be held in additional contempt, "we are willing to accept | the enforcement of the Missouri two

MISS GARDEN PLACATED BY MME. CAVALIERI

New York, Jan. 22 .- The threatened rupture between Miss Mary Garden and Oscar Hammerstein over the lat ter's declared intention to permit Mme. Cavalieri to sing the part of "Thais" created here by Miss Garden, was averted today by the bendonment by Mme. Cavalieri of all claim to the role

Miss Garden, placated by the sacri fice of her rival, was persuaded to re-consider her determination to resign as a member of Mr. Hammerstein's

MISSOUR CASES

Gov. Hadley Argues for State, Judge Spencer for Railroads

Kansas City, Jan. 22.-Governor Herbert S. Hadley made the principal argument here today for the state in the Missouri rate cases, and a great array of railroad attorneys and others were on hand to hear him. Judge O. M. Spencer of St. Joseph, Mo., general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & was the leading argument of the day for the railways. Governor Hadley asserted that the proposed freight rates were reasonable, and that if the railroads would stop discriminating they could easily comply with the two-cent law. Judge Spencer declared that the laws came about as the result of political conditions, and not from any public demand or public necessity Governor Hadley said in part:

'The railroads have demonstrated the falsity of their contention by their unquestioned prosperity during the course of the last ten years.
"The railroads have themselves dem-

onstrated the reasonableness of the two-cent fare. If they would stop is suing passes and discriminating between those who are best able to pay as against those who are least able to do so, they could easily comply with the two-cent law. If, in ten years, with an increase of passenger traffic of approximately 100 per cent and an in crease in equipment and mileage of but 27 per cent, the railroads are not abundantly able to comply with these laws reducing freight and passenge rates, then they have demonstrated that they are not nearly so efficient as operators as they are as witnesses."

Judge Spencer said in part: "This is not a fight against Mis sourl but a fight for Missouri. railroads have made Missouri the fifth state in the union and if let alone will help her go nearer the top of the

list. "The maximum freight law under consideration, came about as the result of political conditions and not

"It followed, as such laws usually existence in Missouri about the time roberates the message received last the mysterious stranger made its ap time in thirty years, the political parof Tetuan had wiped out several villes changed power in this state. The lages and that hundreds of people new party cast around to see what action it might take to render itself Ceuta and Tetuan are on the Mor-occan coast directly south of Gibraltar. cause or reason, assailed the railroads with this maximum rate law, follow ing this later with the two-cent law.

> Kansas City, Jan. 22.-When Mr Lathrop took the picture to the judge's bench and after showing it to the court, turned it towards the overcrowded court room, cheers broke out and the spectators applauded for nearly a minute. Visibly affected, Governor Hadley

arose and accepted the picture.

He said: "It is a source of the greatest satisfaction that after four years of service for the people as attorney general they thought I had made good enough to make me their governor. I may represent the party at stands the 'Mysterious stranger,' but my administration as governor will not be an administration for 'the mysterious stranger,' but an adminis-

tration for Missourians." Judge O. M. Spencer of St. Joseph Mo., followed Mr. Hadley, He said if there had to be a "mysterious stranger" in the Missouri state house he was glad it was Herbert Hadley. "Did you vote for him?" Judge McPherson.

"I did not," answered Judge Spen-Then you are like Andrew Carnegie free trade," said the judge.

"You're for it after it no longer affects "I want to say," concluded Judge Spencer, "that we'll take care of 'mysterious stranger' next time.

GOV. HADLEY GIVEN PICTURE OF "MYSTERIOUS STRANGER"

Kansas City, Jan. 22.-An interest ing incident took place in the United States district court here today when Gardiner Lathrop, general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, presented to Governor Herbert S. Hadley a large sized picture of "The Mysterious Stranger," gift of John T. McCutcheon, Illustrator for the Chicago Tribune. The presentation was made just

after Governor Hadley had concluded his argument before Judge Smith Mc Pherson of the cases of the eighteen Missouri railroads that are fighting cent and maximum freight rate laws "The Mysterious Stranger," a crea tion of Mr. McCutcheon, made first appearance in print in 1904 when Missouri, for the first time in thirty years, cast its electoral vote for a Re publican candidate for President.

Governor Hadley, who recently was inaugurated, is the first Republican governor in Missouri in thirty years.

Then Some One Would. "If you continue in the way you are going no one will ever be sincerely orry for your death." "Oh, I don't know, my wife may marry again."-Houston Post.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES AT OPENING OF MARKET

New York, Jan. 22.-Price changes shown by the opening quotations for stocks today were not marked except in a few cases. There were running sales of 8,000 shares of United States Steel at 54 7-8 and 54 3-4, compared with 54 3-8 last night. National Lead advanced 1 1-4 and Canadian Pacific declined 1. The majority of stocks were higher than last night but there was a sprinkling of losses.

Speculation became heavy in tone but none of the recessions exceeded fractions outside of the Wisconsin Central stocks, which gave way a point, Reading was purchased freely and advanced to 138 1-2 which helped sustain the general list. Some large blocks of Chicago Great Western were sold in the uneasiness regarding the assessment on the stocks. American Cotton Oil, American Hide and Leather preferred, American Linseed and Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L gained 1 and Central Railroad of New Jersey 2. A rise of three points in American Sugar was a feature. The list hardened but the movement was narrow in the railroads. United States Steel touched 55 with a sale of 10,000 shares. American Beet Sugar and American Cotton Oil advanced I 5-8, Republic Steel preferred 2, the common, General Electric 1 14 and Colorado & Southern and People's Gas 1. Lackawanna declined 3, Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred 1 3-4 and Colorado & Southern first preferred 1. Prices yielded a fraction towards noon. Bonds were firm.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Amalgamated Copper, 78 3-8. American Car and Foundry, 49 1-4. American Locomotive, 57 1-4. American Smelting, 86 1-8. American Smelting, pfd., 102. American Sugar Refining, 133. Anaconda Mining Co., 47. Atchison Railway, 99 1-4. Atchison Railway, pfd., 101. Baltimore and Ohio, 112. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 70. Canadian Pacific, 185. Chesapeake and Ohio, 61 1-2. Chicago Northwestern, 178 3-4. Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 149 1-8. Colorado Fuel and Iron, 41 5-8. Colorado and Southern, 66. Delaware and Hudson, 177. Denver and Rio Grande, 38 5-8. Denver and Rio Grande, pfd., 80. Erie Railway, 31 1-4 Great Northern, pfd., 144. Great Northern Ore Ctfs., 72. Illinois Central, 145 7-8. New York Central, 129 5-8. Reading Railway, 137 5-8. Rock Island Co., 24 3-4. Rock Island Co., pfd., 61 1-4. Southern Pacific, 120 1-2. Southern Railway, 25 3-4. Union Pacific, 179 7-8. United States Steel, 54. United States Steel, pfd., 114 1-8.

Western Union, 69. Standard Oil company, 651.

Wabash Railway, 18 1-2.

Chicago Livestock Chicago, Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated 25,000; market steady; beeves \$4.00a6.90; Texans \$4.10a4. 80; westerns \$3.75a5.40; stockers and feeders \$3.10a5.00; cows and heifers \$1.75a5.25; calves \$7.00a8.75. Hogs-Receipts, estimated 24,000;

market 5 to 10c higher; light \$5.60a 6.30; mixed \$5.85a6.50; heavy \$5.90 a6.55; rough \$5.50a6.05; good choice heavy \$6.05a6.55; pigs \$5.40a 5.50; bulk of sales \$6.10a6.40. Sheep—Receipts, estimated \$5,000; market strong; natives \$3.25a5.65; western \$3.25a5.65; yearlings \$5.75a 6.90; lambs, natives \$5.00a7.65; western \$5,00a7.65.

Chicago Close. Chicago, Jan. 22.-Close: Wheat-May \$1.07 3-4; July 97 3-4; Sept. 94 1-2a5-8; Dec. 95 1-8a1-4. Corn-Jan. 58 3-4; May 62 3-8a1-2; July 62 5-8; Sept. 62 3-4. Oats-May 52; July 46 3-8; Sept. 39

Pork-Jan. \$17.25; May \$17.15; July

Lard-Jan. 39.60; May \$9.75; July Ribs-Jan. \$8.85; May \$9.00; July

Rye-Cash 77 1-2; May 78a79. Barley-Cash 60 1-2a67 Timothy-March \$3.47 1-2. Clover-March \$9.40.

Kansas City Livestock. Kansas City, Jan. 22.-Cattle-Recelpts, 2,000; market steady; native steers \$4,50a6.75; native cows and heifers \$2.25a5.80; stockers and feed-

ers \$3.40a5.50; bulls \$3.20a4.20; calves \$3.75a7.75; western steers \$4. 25a6.00; western cows \$3.00a5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market 50 to 10c lower. Bulk of sales \$5.80a 6.25; heavy \$6.20a6.40; packers and butchers \$5.90a6.20; light \$5.40a6. 5; pigs \$4.25a5.25.

Sheep-Receipts, steady; muttons \$4.25a5.60; lambs \$6.25a7.25; range wethers \$4.00a6.-60; fed ewes \$3.00a5.20.

New York, Jan. 22.-Sugar, raw-Quiet; fair refining \$3.17; centrifugal 6 test \$3.67; molasses sugar \$2.92; refined, steady; crushed \$5.35; powdered \$4.75; granulated \$4.65. COFFEE-Steady; No. 7 Rio 7 3-8a 1-2; No. 4 Santos 8 3-8.

Wool. St. Louis, Jan. 22.-Wool, unchanged; territory and western mediums 17a21; fine mediums 15a17; fine 12m

Metal Market. New York, Jan. 22.-Lead, dull, \$4.-5a4.20; copper, dull, 14a1-4. Silver,